

## New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## Gold Closed Last Night at 142.

## THE WAR.

Acting-Master Fitzpatrick, commanding the United States steamer *Stern*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of April 22d, from Randolph, Tenn., that on the 16th an expedition, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Oshorn, started for Brownsville, in three columns, one from Randolph, one by way of Hatchie River, and one from Fulton, Tenn. They returned on the 22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and men.

Benjamin G. Harris, Member of Congress from Southern Maryland, was arrested on Thursday last by Major Waite, of Gen. Augur's staff, for treasonable conduct in dissuading paroled Rebel soldiers from taking the oath of allegiance, and urging them as soon as exchanged to return to the South and make further fight.

From Charleston we learn that an expedition, sent out under Gen. Polk, had been recalled under an order to suspend hostilities, issued on Sherman's first agreement. But on the morning of the 28th another party was sent out to notify the Rebels at Orangeburg of a resumption of hostilities.

One hundred and five officers and 1,000 men of Morgan's old command surrendered to Gen. Hobson yesterday at Mount Sterling, Ky. In addition to these, 1,200 Rebels had surrendered at various points of Hobson's troops. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of Confederates.

The Rebel ram *All-Saints*, recently sunk in the Roanoke River by Lieut. Cushing, has been raised at an expense of \$20,000, and towed to Norfolk, where she will be repaired. Her machinery is in good condition and her hull not seriously damaged.

Col. Dodge has received orders to discharge all recruits, drafted men, substitutes and volunteers for old regiments remaining in residence in this District, and all men in organizations not yet started for the war except for Gen. Hancock's Corps.

The President is said to be preparing a Proclamation declaring all vessels sailing under the Confederate flag pirates. They are to be pursued, and if captured to be treated as such.

Gen. Gibbon of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps yesterday presented to Rebel dogs to the War Department, mostly captured from Lee.

A party of fifty Rebel officers were yesterday transferred from the Old Capitol Prison, Washington, to Johnson's Island.

Sherman's army is preparing for a march homeward. A portion of his Staff has already arrived in Washington.

The burner of the United States steamer *St. Paul* has been captured and hanged on the Tennessee River.

The disengagement of the drafting system will relieve from duty a force of persons estimated at 70,000.

Secretary Welles has sent a congratulatory letter to Admiral Thatcher on the fall of Mobile.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Thomas South, indicted for killing John Butts, at Hagerstown, Md., in February last, and who had his trial removed to Cumberland, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and recommended by the jury to the clemency of the Court.

Gen. Grant's house, which the denizens of the City of Brotherly Love have presented to that officer, has been thoroughly furnished in the best manner, and was to have been occupied for the first time by the General's family yesterday.

The amount of damage sustained by the Susquehanna Canal in the late disastrous flood will cost upward of \$60,000 to repair. The work is progressing as fast as possible, but will not be completed before the first week in June.

The Common Council of Springfield, Ill., has appropriated \$20,000 to defray the expenses of Mr. Lincoln's funeral. Gen. Hooker is to be Grand Marshal, and Bishop Simpson will deliver the sermon.

Retrenchment is the order of the day at Washington. A large number of male and female clerks will soon be dismissed from the Note-Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department.

May-day was, as usual, compulsorily observed by thousands of involuntary "movers." The frequent showers of rain with which we were favored served to ruin both furniture and temper.

Gen. Halleck has offered to give citizens of Virginia transportation to their homes in that State, and to supply them with condemned Government horses for agricultural purposes.

President Johnson and the Cabinet are considering measures for the restoration of order throughout the South. Another proclamation will be issued in a few days.

Boston Corbett was yesterday reported to have been assassinated at the Relay House, Md., but the rumor was subsequently pronounced groundless.

The authorities of Prince Georges County, Md., offer \$2,000 reward for the arrest of any accomplices of Booth within the limits of that County.

For the first time since the suspension of specie payment, the supply of cents at the mint in Philadelphia, it is stated, exceeds the demand.

The Wheat Crop in Kent County, Md., is said to present a fine appearance, but the peach buds have been injured by recent frosts.

Secretary Stanton has ordered that all civilians desiring to visit Richmond and intermediate points must go via the Baltimore boats.

Secretary Seward continues to improve, but his son, Mr. Frederick Seward is not so well, his strength having failed him.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen held yesterday, various matters of interest were discussed and acted upon.

The \$50,000 fund to be raised by subscriptions of one dollar each, is rapidly being completed in Brooklyn.

A. B. Letta, the inventor of the steam fire engine, died in Cincinnati on Saturday.

Simcoe Draper was announced to address a public meeting in Charleston on the 29th.

The Hon. Daniel Jones, a member of the Maryland State Senate, from Kent County, Md., died

at Glenmore, in that County, on the 20th ult., in the 60th year of his life.

A Swiss delegation was presented to the president yesterday by the Swiss Consul.

Seven-thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of \$5,153,300.

Gold was quite active yesterday, opening at 145 and settling down to 142. The tendency of the market is downward, and the sentiments paid by the Sub-Treasurers were immediately thrown on the market. The closing quotation was 142. Government stocks were very strong, and 500,000 gold as high as 100, equal with the Cooper's at 45 previous to 10.25. The share market opened strong on the street, and stocks were in good demand, but at the Board prices broke on large sales to realize, and a decline of from 10 to 12 per cent was made on the list. After the Board and in the street the market continued dull and heavy, and stocks were still largely at the decline. At the Second Board the market continued dull and lower, but after the call the market improved, and there was a good demand for stocks at a advance of 10-12 per cent, and the market closed strong. Foreign exchange is still money is very easy and cannot be quoted higher than 3 per cent on first-class collateral, and is quoted on specimens of securities. Large amounts of money are offered at 10-12 per cent, without takers. Freight rates.

Last Evening.—Gold and stocks were on call. Stocks rather weak. Sales of gold after call at 142, and at close of report at 142.

It is a significant fact that the popular subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan have been marked by a steady progress to which there has been scarcely an intermission. The daily aggregate was first two, then three, and, for a week past, four millions. Yesterday the enormous amount of \$5,153,300 was subscribed, and this in the face of a Crime that would have shaken any old-world monarchy to its center. Who shall measure the strength of a Government thus sustained?

The Proclamation of President Johnson, printed in our last, opening to trade in all the Southern States the ports now under the flag of the Union, (that is, nearly or quite every port this side of Texas) will prove not less wise than liberal. The Rebellion is crushed; our armies, no longer recruited, are being rapidly reduced; and the ports may with safety be opened to trade in everything but contraband. And we hear with great pleasure that a still more important Proclamation, setting forth the terms wherein those who have been heartily or constructively in revolt may return to loyalty and security, will soon appear. Our new President is nobly fulfilling the highest hopes of his friends.

## LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION—WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The appalling fact that a very large proportion of those elected to legislative and municipal stations habitually make merchandise of the public rights and interests committed to their charge is not divested of its peril by adjurations to silence nor by affectations of ignorance. Whether we speak or forbear, the crime, the shame, the danger, remain. There is no blatant Secessionist, no impudent Rebel who is this day a more decided, more culpable public enemy than the legislator who marks his vote, the lobbyist who acts as his broker, or the speculator in claims, contracts, public works or franchises, who is the ultimate purchaser. Let this City send to Albany such men as John C. Green, Charles O'Connor, Daniel Lord, George Odyke, Frederick A. Conkling, Zephra Mills, &c., &c., and, whatever fault might be found with the politics of one or another of them, nobody would dream of hinting to any of them a wish to purchase his vote. But "one swallow does not make a Summer," and electing one or two such men will do little good. There must be concerted, comprehensive, accountable effort, with a firm resolve that our legislation shall be purified at whatever cost. The spectacle of a session closing with half its important bills vetoed, the other half not passed only because they would have been vetoed, must not be repeated. Let us take care that the shame of the late session be never effaced in the fresher scandal of each other.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

We remember no year in which the interest shown in the English University race was so keen and general as this year. It is not confined to the daily and the sporting press, but invades the literary and political weeklies, and we find elaborate articles on it in *The Saturday Review*, *The London Review*, *The Spectator*, and one or two others. And on this side the water the affair will have corresponding attention, for the contest between Cambridge and Oxford in England closely concerns the contest between Harvard and Yale in America. All the leading rowing men in our two great colleges watch the English struggles, and the rowing men outside of the colleges are beginning to understand how much influence the superior science of England has upon the cultivation of the art in America. And this year, if we mistake not, there is a note of preparation that foretells an active and exciting Summer on the rivers and harbors where the American race-courses lie.

After that, there was no race left. Cambridge forgot none of its pluck, but excepting pluck and the honor of its magnificent effort for victory, its race is rowed. Oxford wins by four lengths at the end of four miles and a quarter—a race pulled at the end of the tide, and won in 22 m. 30 s.; a stint which we recommend to our American friends in their home-and-home races.

For the benefit of those of our countrymen who really strive to improve the standard of American rowing, we append the instructive comments of *The Spectator*—written, of course, by a thoroughbred rowing man, and deserving the best consideration of every one of our amateurs and professionals.

Designers have already begun to revile the losers in the daily papers, and *T. T. T.* is sure to bring a series of letters from conceited critics, ready to strike a nail when down, condemn Cambridge in general and themselves in particular, and get the last word down their own throats.

They are engaged in a vindictive struggle for the next year to top the slate board, and they will know how to row. The rising of their strength will be a constant source of anxiety to the rest of us.

There have been twenty-two races between Oxford and Cambridge, of which Oxford has now won twelve, Cambridge ten. In 1864 the two colleges stood equal—each had won ten races. Yet although the contest of that year was to decide for a while that long struggle for superiority, the actual race had little interest, for the defeat of Cambridge had become a certainty before an ear was dipped in the waiting waters of the Thames. The Cam that year sent one of her worst crews to London, and the result was a race without style and without one element of success beyond mere speed.

There are signs of improvement in the Cambridge crew, but the whole team is not yet equal to the task. Oxford seems to have come up to the mark, but the Cambridge crew is not yet equal to the task. The Cambridge crew is not yet equal to the task.

Cambridge had a crew worthy of its best days, so good that the Oxford stroke produced what was said he could win with his Cambridge men—albeit he expected to win his own. In weight, Oxford had an advantage of some pounds in all; quite enough to tell in the end of a race, if only the weight be in the right place. The style of neither crew was good in the beginning, but what is remarkable is that the two finally settled into two perfectly distinct methods, and the race was rowed on two diverse theories, each of which had on this side of the river a champion.

Nothing but a blind and untrained eye could detect any difference in the two crews, and the result was a race for the wire. The Cambridge crew was the better, and the result was a victory for Cambridge.

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rogues. They just serve to keep the machine in countenance, and prevent the public from pitching in and smashing it.

The remedy is to be sought through superseding and discarding the machine altogether. Let the best known citizens of any district who usually vote with this or that party be called by private circular to meet at some convenient place, and let them then and there, after full conference, agree on some able, upright, eminent citizen, to represent them in the next Assembly. Let nothing be sacrificed to the "shrieks of locality;" if the person deemed fittest does not happen to reside within the district, so much the better. It is time the public were set hard down on the absurd notion that a representative must reside in the district which chooses him. The Constitution of course requires nothing of the kind; a merchant would spurn such a restriction on his choice of a porter or drayman; and a State should have its best men for legislators, even though they all lived in one district.

Cambridge keeps its lead; the race draws on for mile after mile; all but a few believing

Oxford beaten. See now how the pluck and judgment of men apparently losers, display themselves:

"Gentlemen are you ready?" *Oxford* cries. Mr. Searle and his crew are ready, and the English crew begin slowly to move through the water. For the first race strokes they show a few inches in front, and then Lawes (Cambridge) strokes, with a "front" of short and "clipped" yet uniform, has pushed to the front and rapidly increases his lead. Brown (Oxford) has gone off with little more than 30 to the minute, which he works up to 33 before he has rowed a dozen strokes. Each crew knows his own game, and confidently follows its stroke, when by the umpire's box, Cambridge suddenly hauls back and turns, and the English crew look gloomily on, as Lawes suddenly breaks head over tail, and rows with a will, and reaches to Green. "Look, don't hurry, and wait with me!" Whether the voice is heard or not, through the din of battle, the principle is saved, and Oxford falls to the "front" again.

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